As the George Washington disappeared in the summer haze the Presiden-stood on the bridge waving a farewel answer to the salute from the French

The members of President Wilson's party are Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret W. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Crayson, the President's physician: Jules J. Juseerand, French Ambassador to the United States; Vance McCornick American member of the Supreme dor to the United States; Vance McCormick, American member of the Supreme
Allied Blockade Council, of which he
was chairman; B. M. Baruch, American
representative on various commissions
of the Peace Conference, and Thomas
W. Lamont, representative of the United
States Peace Delegation on the Interallied Financial Commission.

President Poincare said farewell t President Poincare said tarewell to President Wilson's party in Paris last night at the Invalides station. He was accompanied by M. Dubost, Fresident of the Senate, and M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Clemencean was at the station with Foreign Minister Pichon, M. Clementel, the Minister of Commerce, and M. Lou-

the Minister of Commerce, and M. Lou-cheur, the Minister of Reconstruction. The Spanish, Italian, Japanese and The Spanish, Italian, Japanese and Greek Ambassadore in Paris also were present, as were Karl Kramarz, the Prepresent, as were Karl Kramarz, the Pre-mier of Czecho-Siovakia; Gen. Berdou-lat, the Military Governor of Paris, and many other prominent persons.

#### LANSING NOW HEADS AMERICAN MISSION Polk to Replace Him About

Middle of July.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June -29 .- With the departure on the Austrian and other treatles under

out by the protracted negotiations that many of the delegates are taking leaves, and it probably will be difficult to make much headway for the next fortnight.
Following the departure of Bernard M.
Baruch, Vance McCormick and Thomas
W. Lamont, John Foster Dulles has been named as the leading expert adviser to the delegation which is now considering the economic problem connected with

The Council of the Peace Conference, the Council of the Peace Conterence, it is understood, will again take the form of an interallied supreme council, in which each of the great Powers will be represented by two delegates. According to Temps the council will be formed as follows: Premier Clemenceau and Forsign Minister Pichon for France; Secreeign Minister Pichon for France; Secre-tary of State Lansing and Col. Edward M. House for the United States; Foreign Minister Baifour and Viscount Milner or Andrew Bonar Law for Great Britain:

drove with the King to Buckingham Palace, being acclaimed with triumphant theers by crowds along the whole route. After paying his respects to the Queen, the Prime Minister immediately

of brave men. Let us thank God for the great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness, which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of rever-ence worthy the noble sacrifices that have been made."

Gathered at the station to meet the Premier were King George, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Earl Curzon, the Lord Mayor, a crowd of ministers and other influential personages.

The King, who had met Mrs. Lloyd George in the Royal waiting room, ac-

companied her to the Premier's saloon on the arrival of the train at Victoria station and directly Mr. Lloyd George had greeted his wife the King gripped his hand and shook it cordially. Then welcomed Viscount Milner, Gen Smuts, Gen. Botha and the other mem-

#### WILSON PLEADS FOR LEAGUE. Sovenant Necessary, Says Message to London Press.

LONDON, June 29 .- A peace message from President Wilson to the Daily Most and the Weekly Disputch is printed this morning in the latter publication. It

'Many things crowd into the mind to be said about the Peace Treaty, but the thought that stands out in front of all others is that by the terms of the treaty the greatest pos-sible amount of compensation has been provided for people whose homes and lives were wrecked by the storm of war, and security has been given to them that the storm shall not arise again. In so far as we came together to insure these things, the work of the conference is finished, but in a larger sense its work be-

gins to-day.
"In answer to an unmistakable appeal, the League of Nations has been constituted and a covenant has been drawn which shows the way to international understanding and peace.
"We stand at the crossroads, however, and the way is only pointed out. Those who saw through the travall of war the vision of a world made secure for mankind must now consecrate their lives to its realiza-

#### Germans Use Black Borders for Treaty: July 6 to Be Day of National Mourning

BERLIN, June 29 .- Some of the Berlin papers, announcing the signing of the treaty, appear in black borders, with captions on their Versailles articles such as "Germany's Fate Sealed" and "Peace and

The Tageszeitung in closing an editorial says: "Clemenceau, Lloyd Wilson and their accessories have sown dragon's teeth of eternal enmity.

eternal enmity."

The whole German press writes in the strain of melancholy pessimism. The Taeglische Rundschau says:

"What we need is a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to install him our enemies will send him."

Dr. Dernburg in the Tageblatt says:

"The cup is drained to the dregs. There is no sense in continuing the controversy. It is better to endeavor quickly to find our feet. The concessions made to us are not without value and open the way to contain allegistions."

The Freiheit, Lokal-Anzeiger and Vorwaerts all protest against the idea of revenge. Gen. Count Max Montgelas, writing in the

Tageblatt, says:

"There is no choice but to observe the treaty to the extreme limit of what is possible. Absolute candor and sincerety must form the lodestar of Germany's foreign policy."

The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung has been suppressed for printing a headline: "Revenge for the Dishonor of 1919" on an article relative to the Peace Treaty which was published yesterday.

The evangelical churches of Germany will observe Sunday, July 6, as a day of mourning. It will be requested that quiet prevail-and that Germany make an exprest effort to recuperate by consistent work. that Germany make an earnest effort to recuperate by consistent work The church bells will chime a hymn of mourning.

mann, who declared Germany did not

Changed Submarine Policy.

ittle moral aupport.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, although

Several times during his tenure of of-

fice, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg threw out peace feelers, particularly in 1918, when he invited the Allies to enter peace

negotiations. In none of them, however would be give other than the vagues of indications as to what the Germans

would demand as a peace settlemen

and all of his overtures were rejected His indorsement of unlimited submarine warfare followed the failure of his peace

to the position of President of the Pro-

the Interior, and two years later becar

LEAVE UNNOTICED

the French last week.

punctilious politeness.

The Germans were accompanied

Herr Haniel von Haimhausen, now

"The peoples were absent from the

and humanity.

Other radical journals like Le Radical,

far as Cologne by French and Italian

### GAINED WIDE FAME BY 'SCRAP OF PAPER

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

The phrase caught the unitarity of Belgium as a "scrap of paper." The phrase caught the popular interest the world over and has always been considered remarkof President Wilson, Secretary Lansing mous reference to the treaty guarantee-becomes head of the American peace del-ing the neutrality of Belgium as a egation which will carry on negotiations consideration. But this arrangement probably will be only temporary, as Section 1. Lansing expects to return to the United States about the middle of July. Frank Polk, Under Secretary of State, will replace him.

Henry White is leaving for a week's vacation at the seashere to-morrow, and Col. House is going to London, so Gen. Col. House is going to London, so Gen. Bliss and Secretary Lansing will be the only American delegates in Paris for phrase with which the Teutons covered to the collegates in the grounds of "military necessity," the phrase with which the Teutons covered to the collegate throughout the war. All of the delegations are so worn ered their crimes throughout the war.

ered their crimes throughout the war.

"Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory," he said on August 4, 1914. "That is contrary to international law. We know, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait: we could not, as France could wait: we could not, as France could invade our lower Rhine flank, which would not a prove fatal."

His indorsement of unlimited submarine and followed peace efforts of December, 1916.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was born in 1856, the son of Matthias A. von Bethmann-Hollweg, professor of civil aw at Bonn, and a grandson of a member of the Jewish banking family of Von Bethmann of Frankfort. He was educated at the Pforts Gymnasium, and at the universities of Strasspours Leinprove fatal.
"So we were forced to disregard the protests of the Luxemburg and Beigian Governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have

mitted as soon as our military goal has Was Chancellor Enght Years.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was Chancellor of Germany from July 14, 1909, to July 14, 1917, when he was forced out of office and Dr. George M. House for the United States; Foreign Minister Balfour and Viscount Milner or Andrew Bonar Law for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Tittoni and Gugillelmo Marconi for Italy, and Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda for Japan.

\*\*CROWDS PAY HONOR\*\*

\*\*TO LLOYD GEORGE\*\*

"Thank God for Victory," He Tells Londoners.\*\*

By the Associated Press.\*\*

Lendon, June 29.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, on his return from Paris this evening, drove with the King to Buckingham Chance, being acclaimed with triumphant theers by crowds along the whole route. By the appears to the Marconi for Great British; and 1917, as in 1914 and 1915 and 1917, as in 1914 and 1915 he had frequently declared that England alone was responsible. Last November the Kaiser, according to an article in the Cologne Gasette, blamed Von Bethmann-Hollweg had frequently declared that England alone was responsible. Last November the Kaiser, according to an article in the Cologne Gasette, blamed Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Last November the Kaiser, according to an article in the Cologne Gasette, blamed Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Ludendorff, had been trying to obtain his discharge or resignation practically ever since he made the statement about the "scrap of paper" and admitted the injustice of the German invasion of Religion. On several occasions the Chancellor.

\*\*GROWDS PAY HONOR\*\*

Thank God for Victory," He "scrap of paper" and admitted the militarists for the war—this was mostly in 1915 and 1917, as in 1914 and 1915 he had frequently declared that England and England alone was responsible. Last November the Kaiser, according to an article in the Cologne Gasette, blamed Von Bethmann-Hollweg had the hending the militarists for the war—this was mostly in 1915 and 1917, as in 1914 and 1915 he had frequently declared that England and England alone was responsible. Last November the Kaiser, according to an article in the Cologne Gasette, blamed Von Bethmann-Hollweg had the hending the militarists for the war—this was mostly in 1915 and 1915 and 1915 started by these two Ministers while th Kaiser was visiting Norway and that the Emperor really knew nothing about

After paying his respects to the Queen, the Prime Minister immediately drove in the royal carriage to Downing street. Similar ovations greeted him along the way, and in response to the continued cheering, and Lloyd George came to the window of his residence and briefly addressed the assemblage. He spoke of the peace which had come to the world, and in concluding said:

'I sincerely trust that the unity of spirit and concord which won this great peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation the new world won by the sacrifices of millions of brave men. Let us thank God for the great victory, not in a spirit of the great victory in the great vict ity for the loss of the war by Germany.

### Opposed Democratization.

Before the war Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg stood out strongly against lany agitation for the democratisation of Ger-many, and at times was sharply outspoken in his defiance of Socialism and rejected any move to make himself and the other German Ministers responsi-ble to the Reichstag, yet in the early stages of the war he became known as a moderate, and his influence during the first two years of the conflict was thrown against the unrestricted use of the first two years of the conflict was thrown against the unrestricted use of submarines and breaking off relations with the United States. Early in the war, too, he always refused to make any definite statement of Germany's exact war aims, but instead talked rather vaguely and ambiguously about "guar-antees for the future of Germany." He spoke of the independence of the Flemings, saying also that Germany wanted assurances that Belgium would no longer be a "menace." The Fatherland, George Sylvester Vie-

rick's propaganda newspaper, quoted

him thus:

"Does any one believe that the land we hold in the west, consecrated as it is with the blood of the people, will be surrendered without complete security for the future? We must be satisfactorily assured that Belgium will not become a French vansal state, will not be erected into a military and economic bulwark against Germany. Germany must see that the long subjugated Flemings shall not again be exposed to their former fate. The ultimate fate of the colonies will be decided here on the continent, and our victories here on the continent, and our victories here on the continent will secure for us celonial.

continent, and our victories here on the continent will secure for us celonial possessions and afford the unquenchable spirit of German enterprise opportunities for new and profitable activity." Perhaps the only definite statement the Chancellor ever made regarding Germany's intentions if she won the war was made by him in July, 1917, shortly before his resignation. efore his resignation :

"Peace without annexations is not an occeptable peace to Germany. I cannot eclare our terma." Yet even prior to that he had in-dorsed a speech made by Philip Scheide-

when our enemy has at last admitted defeat, I beg you to accept warmest congratulations and best wishes."

The King recalled the struggles through which the French and British soldiers had gone side by side and promised hearty cooperation in the work of reconstruction. The message ended:

"Great Britain offers sincerest thanks to France and sighest hearths."

the collapse of the Winnipeg strike all embargoes in connection with freight on the Canadian Pacific western lines have now been removed. Both carload and less than carload freight by all rail or rail and lake routes for Winnipeg can sow be accepted.

Government troops. When the troops were met by the mot, however, it was decided to retire temporarily to avoid a region of the both carload and are riots and plundering in various parts are sources must be found. School expenditures are estimated at \$6,750,000, and there is no money in sight to meet them, while the expenditures for State everything else is in the same propor-

### LONDON SEES GRAVE PERILS IN TREATY

Fear of Future Looms V Strongly as Joy of Signing Pact Subsides.

"ACID TEST IN RUSSIA"

German People Favor Revision or Repudiation, Says One Newspaper.

Copyright, 1919: all rights reserved. London, June 29.—Almost before th first burst of joy over the signature of has been a reaction, leaving the joymakers seriously contemplating the future, for the opinion is widespread here, and is voiced in practically all the news-papers, that the peace which has been framed falls far short of popular an-ticipations, and it remains to be seen if conditions will be fulfilled.

British statemen realize that the German Government which signed the treaty is as unstable as water, and while the war with Germany was settled by the documents which were signed yesterday at Vermilles twenty-three characters are raying now in various other wars are raging now in various parts of the world. Therefore it is only the first stage of peacemaking that has been concluded; the remaining embers been concluded; the remaining embers in the world confiagration must be stamped out. This is the idea running through all the British newspaper comment on the signing of the treaty.

In the Sunday Observer J. L. Garvin, one of the foremost editorial critics during the war solemnly warms the public ing the war, solemnly warns the optimism over peace in

"This treaty goes far beyond its mark Without the covenant of the League of Nations it would be almost irredeem

Bunch of Anomalies Seen.

"Clumsy and blundering, the Paris conference in its dealings with the new conference in its dealings with the new nations, and with Russia as well as with dermany, creates almost as many anomalies and perils as it removes. Even in its final somewhat improved form the treaty never will stand with-out revision. A peace of force is in no sense a peace of settlement. "All Europe and much beyond, from the Rhineland to Siberia, has been turned

between the second of the second of the second of December, 1916.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was born in 1856, the son of Matthias A. von Bethmann-Hollweg, professor of civil igw at Bonn, and a grandson of a member of the Jewish banking family of Von Bethmann of Frankfort. He was educated at the Pforts Gymnasium and into a congeries of Irish questions charged with trouble, which will be in-terminable unless the League of Nations at the universities of Strassbourg, Leipsic and Berlin. He entered the Prussian administrative service in 1882, and rose and a sounder Russian policy can correct "It is the main moral and practical

ince of Brandenburg in 1899. In 1905 "It is the main moral and practica he was appointed Prussian Minister of object of the treaty to reach and mitti Imperial Secretary of the Interior and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry of State, of which the Chancellor was President. On July 14, 1909, he suc-ceeded Prince von Buelow as Imperial

victory on the basis of a militarism extremely practical in his views, which Great Britain and America cannot MORE Europe are encouraged on the one sid and those of anarchy and Bolshevism on

"The Paris conference has brought the rience as secretary of labor organizations and more than twenty years dealing the been signed by two obscure Germans; what that means must be faced squarely. Not a single party or section in Germany accepts in heart or in intention the treaty to which its delegates have subscribed on paper. Inspired by different pretexts, the whole dismembered German race is boidly and absolute. The secretary of labor organizations and more than twenty years dealing with workmen stands him well in hand in the present situation. Those who know him best describe him as the reputation even have subscribed on paper. Inspired by different pretexts, the whole dismembered German race is boidly and absolute. bered German race is boldly and absolutely one for revision or repudiation,

Pasis, June 29.—The departure of Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann Mueller and Dr. Ball and about fifty other members of the Germann and by certain elements to convince made by certain elements to con opening of a deadly feud with the south Slavs.

"The real key to the future lies in Russia, that will be the acid test of the capacity of the Allies. There can be no Surr basis of netural stability in the world until a strong, free Russia is restored and brought fully into the League of Nations. In this vital respect there has naid brought fully into the League of between the certainty of national and Nations. In this vital respect there has inhilation and national self-presertions and disastrous lack of any coherent vation a choice. The Americans Britton Excess profits over peace carried been decisively beaten and overthrown to invade from the west; the Italians because their dictatorship of the professional trial means the tyranny of a minority, on the south; the Czecho-Siovaks and the death of real representative government.

The tax on war profits falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by dividuals, on everything over \$750 up to the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by dividuals, on everything over \$750 up to the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the falls into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations. Excess profits over peace carried by the case of interest the fall into two classes and-hits individuals and corporations.

officers. The Garmans took their leave of the French officials at Versailles with "With a coherent Russia attached to the Allies any attempted revival of Ger-man militarism would be impotent. A priceless opportunity to give definite sta-bility and security to the world has been charge of the German delegation, Herr thrown away by the Paris conference When Itusais revives it will compel a Leinert and Herr Dunker with about thirty secretaries and other minor atrevision of the entire treaty by another supreme conference. All the provisions affecting eastern Europe and Asiatic Turkey will have to be revised in Rus-About twenty secretaries and stenographers will be left behind in charge of rapners will be left behind in charge of Baron von Lersner.

Amid the chorus of triumphant joy in the French press over the signing of the peace treaty, the only frankly censerious note is that of Marcol Cachin. the Socialist leader. Writing in Humanite he said:

sia's favor.
"The treaty and the covenant together mean not peace itself, but only a chance of peace amid a throng of dangers. By chance can political health and soundness exist for Europe unless help and hope are brought to the beaten peoples. of their representatives. They take no part in this treaty. It is not thus that they understand the future of civilization Never in the world were charity and toward the vanquished so im-

"The alternative to a League of Nations is the ruin of nations. Germany and all vanquished peoples, such as Rus-sia, must be admitted to the League of Nations: when they are admitted the great majority of the league will favor a methodical revision of the treaty and a gradual extension of world partnership as the sole means of averting the final suicide of modern civilization. When the troubles and dangers of the future It adds that the greatest mistake of the Allies was to have treated with Germany as an entity.

On the other hand, Jules Cambon, in make this overmastering issue plain the strength of the world will stifle and extinguish the lingering passions of

On the other hand, Jules Cambon, in the Echo de Paris, points out that every peace has deceived some hopes, but that it this peace is the first at which the conquerors, united to decide the fate of the world, have begun by proclaiming that they were determined to make a righteous peace, to repair past iniquities and to salve the wounds of centuries.

King George sent to President Poincaire a 200 word telegram of congratulation on the signing of the peace treaty While Garvin is arguing thus for greater strengthening of political ties. Winston Churchill, Secretary of War, is explaining in a series of articles why Great Britain should extend her naval and military power as a basis for peace He advocates a great expansion in the air forces, an enormous potential power in trained territorials and a fully devellation on the signing of the peace treaty.
"On this happy day," the King said,
"when our enemy has at last admitted national safety.

HAMBURG MOB HALTS TROOPS. Forcible Entry Delayed to Avoid Possible Bloodshed.

By the Associated Press. "Great Britain offers sincerest thanks to France and wishes her the fullest success."

Winnipeg Freight Ban Lifted.

Special Despatch to The Sch.

Montpeal, June 29.—As a result of the collapse of the Winnipeg strike all embargoes in connection with freight on the Canadian Pacific western lines have now been removed. Both carload and less than carload freight by all rail or Hamburg is uncertain. The date for a definite advance on Hamburg is uncertain. BERLIN, June 28 (delayed) .- The Gov-

France Sees Pact With U. S. as Curb on Germany

PARIS, June 29 .- The Franco-American convention was signed yesterday on behalf of the two Governments, according to the newspapers. It is said that the covenant includes several articles, and specifies that violations of the Peace Treaty by Germany will give France the right to request American and British assis-

The Journal says that the coincidence in the signing of the conthe same day is part of the spirit of union among the associated States to see that the treaty is carried out.

The newspapers generally urge the French people to begin at once the work of economic reconstruction.

# CANNOT KEEP PACT

Continued from First Page.

of that terrible document, so far as that is humanly possible. "We do not wish to be charged with breach of faith or a lack of goodwill if, time and reason develops the imosethiller of fulfilling all conditions to the letter in that volume.

"There remains for us but the hope that we may have underestimated the capacity of the German people and that in time wise statesmanship business acumen, reason and a greate ense of justice in our enemies of vesterday will see the impossibility of fulfilling some of their own conditions which they forced us to sign under the penalty of national death.

"Bitterly unhappy as Germany is that she ever will remain at peace." Herr Hauer is the heaviest premier or chancellor that Germany has ever had. His large figure and great girth are surmounted by a massive head and he reminds me somewhat of a mixture of a certain type of our walking delegates, and the precinct captains of police. His voice sounds as if it came out of the bettern of a well. His manner is slow. object of the treaty to reach and massions. On the contrary, it has inflamed and multiplied the number of territorial and financial provisions calculated to breed and nourish revenge and hatred for a long period of years.

"The Allies have overcapitalized their victory on the basis of a militarism extremely practical in his views.

Described as Straightforward.

He could hardly be called a states nd those of anarchy and Bolshevism on man but apparently has considerable native political talent and his experimental transfer of labor organization.

Discussing the tense days at Welman bered German race is boldly and absolutely one for revision or repudiation, according to what chance may come.

France Steps Backward.

"Every device of statesmanship must be used to hold the Allies together. For the first time in her history France agreement at Versailles. He added:

"It is untrue that an attempt was stated from the step of the confiscation and the circumstances which and the circumstances which led up to the decision to sign the treaty, Premier Bauer reproved those elements which are attempting to make one or two of the Cabinet members responsible for the fact that Germany to-day signed the treaty. Premier Bauer reproved those elements which are decision to sign the treaty, Premier Bauer reproved those elements which are thought one of two of the amount of \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,500,000,000. As more money is needed, however, the confiscation in the first time in her history France agreement at Versailles. He added:

"It is untrue that an attempt was the confiscation in the capture of the capt tive, no choice for Germany after the

Surrounded on All Sides.

"It is selfdeception or ignorance to tink so, unless you call the difference tween the certainty of national anthink so, unless you call the difference between the certainty of national an-nihilation and national self-preser-vation a choice. The Americans, Britthe British navy was on the north.
"Germany was defenceless, with no hausted by the terrible strain and as 1918 yet untold privation of more than four A years of war. When finally it was deyety sof war. When finally it was de-cided in Weimar that we must accept the terms Germany had less than three weeks supply of coal. In Weim'r, the seat of the Government and of Parllament, there was in the last days, as you know, not coal enough for the production of gas, which was shut off except

for a few hours at meal times.
"The occupation of the Ruhr mining district by the Allies and the heavy fight-ing in Sliesia cut off Germany's chief coal supplies, thereby shutting down entire industries and railways. The col-lapse of the transportation system at the same time meant the collapse of

most wholly upon railway traffic. "Things are different in Germany from what they are in Russia, where even the decased. Property and money gifts after the destruction of industries the wast majority of the population, who there live on the country, manage to maintain themselves after a fashion by their own products. With us the consequences of a refusal to sign meant exposing the greater part of the population of Germany to certain death from tion of Germany to certain death from starvation. We were defeated; what more need be said."

#### RIOTING IN GERMANY IS LAID TO HUNGER

Lack of Food Cause of New Outbreaks. By a Staff Correspondent of TRE BIN.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. BERLIN, June 27 (delayed) .- Hunger the chief cause of the wave of strikes and spontaneous outbreak of disorders in Germany. That was the statement made to me by Gustave Noske, Minister of Defence, who declared that the politi-cal significance of these disorders was secondary. 'He attributed the admit-

tedly serious situation in Germany t the following reasons: The lack of food and the impossible prices for such as is obtainable.

The instinctive reaction to the severe peace terms, with the consequent general depression and hope-

lessness.

The political situation.

"First and last, hunger among the masses is at the bottom of our troubles," declared Noske. "Can you wonder there are riots and plundering in various parts of the country when imported meats are

tion. That is where our difficulties lie. When we can furnish our people with two pounds of meat each weekly at

to pay Germany will become quiet and get down to work, if work is provided. "It is absurd, therefore, for the En tente newspapers to threaten to cut off our incoming foodstuffs if we do not restore order. It is food we want and that in itself will do more than all else to bring about stability."

Asked if imported food was not help-ing out, Minister Noske replied that it was, but the high prices at which it was purchased, increased by the low German exchange, made it necessary for the dealers to demand prices which the working classes were unable to pay, even if there were available sufficient quantitles to fill their needs, which is not the

tities to fill their needs, which is not the case.

Noske, who gave me the impression of a tired and discouraged man, declared that the task of maintaining order under present conditions, in which his sympathies were with the people, were almost con much for him, calling as it did for both firmness and lenlency. He admitted the out look was disquieting, but with something like his former vigor declared that the situation was in hand and expressed his confidence that he could hold the people through the trying days until reason returned.

He did not consider it strange that in He did not consider it strange that in Hungary the people were so easily victimized by political agitators, who promised everything, but he insisted this would pass with the coming of peace and the availability of a sufficient amount of

Keeps Machine Gune Ready.

In front of his headquarters seven military automobiles and three trucks with mounted machine guns stood in the rain ready for an emergency call. He said that the next twenty-four hours probably would develop whether the rail-way strike would spread to the entire country; he hoped and believed it would not. He declared it would be impossible for the Government to grant the railway men's minimum wage of \$2.225 a year, although in the face of the prevaling prices of food there was justice in the demand.

Noske added that there was no condition in the treaty which has made

dition in the treaty which has made so much trouble for him and had caused so much feeling and agitation as the demand for the delivery to the as the demand for the delivery that Allies of persons for trial. "When that demand comes," he said with a note of deep dejection in his voice, "I do not know what will happen. That the troops will not deliver up their comrades is what I fear and that every man's feelings rebel at such an idea is understandable."

The Minister of Defence said he ha "Bitterly unhappy as Germany is to-day, the German people will be glad to be at peace with the world once more and with a sincerity that after the terrible sufferings of these years hardly can be questioned, hopes up. His peremptory order forbidding the rallway workers to strike has cre-ated intense resentment and threatens to have an effect contrary to that in-tended. The hotheads among the men are urging an acceptance of the chal-lenge, defying him to arrest the thou-sands who will go out.

### **NEW GERMAN TAXES** ARE CONFISCATORY

Budget Is Being Based on a Maximum Yield of \$22,-500,000,000.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, June 28 (delayed) .- The new budget is the subject of long conferences and discussions between Govern ment leaders. It is expected that the programme will be ready for the Na-

tive, no choice for Germany after the the peace treaty has been framed, necessanswer of the Ailles to our counter stating the raising of \$3,900,000,000 proposals.

fifty per cent. Excess profits earned by corporations in 1919 will be taxed up to eighty per cent, instead of sixty, as in

A "war surrender of excess income would be resorted to in the work of co would be resorted to in the work of col-lecting from individuals all income in-creases above \$1,250 in 1919. No decison has been reached as to where actua ion has been reached as to where actual confiscation begins, the Government maintaining that all above \$60,125 shall be taken. The financial commission is holding out for \$110,125. Losses since December \$1 shall be calculated and taken into consideration in adjusting the amount of tax to be paid.

The takertiance tax would be more

amount of tax to be paid.

The inheritance tax would be more drastic than ever and heirs would be doubly handicapped, because the Government would first tax the property of all the same time meant the collapse of fool distribution, which was dependent almost wholly upon railway traffic.

This tax would be mere severe in proportion to the relationship of the heir to

High Protective Duty Planned.

The taxes of individual German States valuable when the strongholds are disvaluable when the strongholds are dis-mantled, would help to pay the empire's financial expenses. Tobacco and sugar taxes would be increased and those on matches and wax papers would be doubled. A high protectice duty would be imposed on imports to protect home industries, and all amusements, celebraions and instructive and educational gatherings would be taxed on the num-ber of tickets issued to patrons, or on the sums received from the sale of foods or drinks if the performance is free. Playing cards would yield fifty cents per

deck.
The Government estimates that the increase in taxes over last year from various sources will be as follows: To-bacco, \$190,000,000; inheritances, \$117.-\$7.500,000; sugar \$45,000,000; recreations, \$7.500,0000; matches, &c., \$7,000,000; real estate, \$18,500,000, and playing cards \$2,000,000. The income tax for 1919 is expected to bring an increase of \$30,000,000 and property confiscations will bring an estimated sum of \$2,500,000,000

\$2,500,000,000 Bavaria will have a floating debt of \$200,000,000 at the end of the year, Fi ance Minister Speck declared in an ad-

France Prepares Book of U. S. Deeds in War

DARIS, June 29.—The French Government is preparing a volume giving the record o American cooperation during and after the war. A copy of the volume, the Temps says, will be given to every American soldier who served in France.

#### ERZBERGER PLANS TAX ON FORTUNES

Drastic Measures of Financial Reform Are Mooted.

Beauty, June 28 (delayed) .- Mathias Ersberger, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, the Tages Zeitung says, will take a holiday soon in Switzerland. The reason for this journey, the paper adds, "probably will be tound in Erzberger's well known modesty which is impelling him to eccape the ovations which are being showered on him at present from all sides."

Since his somewheat sensational flight from Weimar earlier in the week, Herr Erzberger has been little in evi-dence in Berlin. It is said that this steemy patral of German politics in his stormy petrel of German politics in his new post as Finance Minister is engaged new post as Finance Minister is engaged in perfecting drastic measures of financial reform of which an impost on private fortunes is the leading feature. In spit of the omineus rumblings which followed the political panic in Welmar Monday, Herr Erzberger apparently still has the Centrists solidly behind him and it is said in political circles his influence in the Cabinet is unimpaired.

In the Cabinet is unimpaired.

The fact that two or three leading Centrists resigned from the party is dismissed as insignificant if taken as an indication of the party's alleged impatience with its chief. Political onlookers assert that the real test will come "if the party attempts to resign from Erzharrer".

ALL NATIONS EQUAL IN RACE FOR TRADE

Blockade Lifts Automatically When Germany Ratifies.

Washington, June 29.—The action of the Council of Three in Paris in deciding not to lift the blockade on Germany immediately, officials here explained, means that upon ratification of the treaty by Germany all restrictions upon trade with Germany may be removed, without requiring individual ratification by the allied and associated Powers. This will give all the nations arrayed against Ger-

lied and associated Powers. This will give all the nations arrayed against Germany in the war an equal start in the race for German trade.

Raising of the blockade without awaiting individual ratification was said by officials to mean more to the United States than to any other nation, because final approval of the treaty owing to governmental machinery probably will require longer in the United States than in the other countries. the other countries. One result of the decision, if carried out, will be to give the Senate unlimited time for consideration of the treaty.

some quarters provision in the treaty. In some quarters provision in the treaty that commercial relations with Germany might be resumed when three of the Powers ratified the treaty was considered as likely to force the Senate to speedy ratification.

The resolution recently introduced by Senator Fall (New Mexico) to declare

Senator Fall (New Mexico) to declare the war with Germany at an end was designed to enable the United States to designed to enable the United States to begin business relations with the Ger-mans and to relieve the Senate of any pressure that might be brought to bear by business interests. The belief of some members of the Foreign Relations Committee that such action would be taken is considered to have influenced the decision of the committee has been such action. the decision of the committee last week to postpone temporarily action on the Fall resolution.

Madrid Celebrates Peace Signing. Madrid. June 29.—As soon as the signing of the peace treaty was an-nounced here yesterday flags were hoisted on public buildings and aviators

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